

Monitoring, Verification and Certification of CLTS

THEMES, PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES

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Introduction

- ❖ Based on a CLTS Knowledge Hub publication
 - Keeping Track: CLTS Monitoring, Verification and Certification.
- ❖ Key to short term success and long term sustainability of CLTS
- ❖ What is covered:
 - Overview of terms
 - Key issues and challenges
 - Recommendations

Overview

- ❖ Monitoring is key element of post triggering follow up
 - Progress monitoring
 - Process monitoring
- ❖ Post ODF Monitoring
 - Sustaining ODF long term
- ❖ Verification and certification
 - Recognising and celebrating success

What to monitor, verify and certify?

- ❖ Needs to be based on clear definition of outcomes of CLTS:
 - Toilets vs Collective behaviour change / ODF status
- ❖ Proxy Indicators
 - No evidence of OD, standard of toilet (fly proof, etc), safe location, evidence of use, handwashing facility, existence of sanctions
 - Safe water practices, SWM, clean communal spaces, school sanitation, etc.
- ❖ Stages of behaviour change
 - Stages 1, 2 and 3 (Kenya), ODF ++ (Malawi), 'Total' sanitation (Nepal, Nigeria).

What to monitor, verify and certify? Gaps

- ❖ Partial usage, equity of access, etc
- ❖ Post ODF monitoring
- ❖ Wider impact monitoring, e.g. health impacts, livelihoods, environmental (ground water etc)

Who is doing monitoring, etc.

- ❖ Key to acceptance, credibility and use of data.
- ❖ Community monitoring versus external stakeholders
- ❖ Verification and certification typically by a team of government, community and other external stakeholders.

Methods

- ❖ Reporting formats
- ❖ Visual methods
- ❖ House to house, exchange visits, community meetings, etc
- ❖ Mobile phone and social media

Appropriate attitudes

- ❖ Participatory
- ❖ Positive experience
- ❖ Encourage pride and self respect
- ❖ Reinforcing sustainability of achievements

Incentives

- ❖ Integration into relevant job roles and voluntary structures
- ❖ Incentives for volunteers to ensure sustainability
 - Networks or associations of Natural Leaders
 - Developing roles as sanitation entrepreneurs for income generation
- ❖ Training, capacity building, mentoring, encouragement, budget

Management Information Systems

- ❖ Effective management of data collected is often lacking
- ❖ Use for improving practice and informing decisions
- ❖ Also for monitoring of SDG 6
- ❖ MIS systems supported by external agencies must become locally owned so that they are used

Coordination, learning and sharing

- ❖ National structures and stakeholder platforms for coordinated training, communication, lesson learning exist in many countries
- ❖ International agencies have commissioned cross country lesson learning studies.
- ❖ Projects like CLTS Knowledge Hub play a fantastic role in facilitating learning and sharing across the globe.

Ways forward

- ❖ Produce / update national definitions and protocols
- ❖ Mainstream post ODF monitoring
- ❖ Monitor around emerging themes:
 - sanitation marketing and upgrading,
 - sustainability,
 - handwashing,
 - Inclusion / equity
 - Impact on health, livelihoods, environment, etc.

Ways forward, continued

- ❖ Improve systems to effectively collate, share and utilise data to improve practice
- ❖ Learn lessons from mobile phone and other ICT monitoring

Thank you

ANY QUESTIONS?